REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,252.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 6

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. G. SHARP, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 18	Leave Colombo	27
,, Carwar 20	,, Galle	29
,, Mangalore* 21	,, Negapatam	31
,, Cannanore* 22	,, Pondicherry ..... June	1
,, Tellicherry* 23	,, Madras	3
,, Calicut* 23	,, Coconada	5
,, Beypore* 23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Narrakal* 24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Cochin* 24	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Alleppy* 25	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin 26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from beginning of June to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. G. D. BUTCHERS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 10	Leave BUSSORAH	26
Arrive Kurrachee 13	Arrive Fao	28
,, Guadur 15	,, Bushire	31
,, Muscat 17	,, Kishm	June 1
,, Bunder Abbas 19	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga 21	,, Muscat	6
,, Kishm 23	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao 25	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH 26	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. STEVENS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

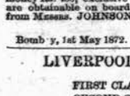
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).



THIS well-known and favour te Steamer will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 400, inclusive of Wines and Spirits, which however are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE.....Rs. 450

SECOND CLASS FARE..... ,, 300

THE Steamer PETERSBURG 1,609 Tons, A. RICHARDSON, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 8th 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passengers only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,789 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FORTOUSOFF, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa By Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A. I. at Lloyd's, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,500-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £8
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9 0
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. OTHELLO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GLANERNSE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.,
Agents for Ship Glaneuse.

2nd May 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. ANSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship BRITISH STATESMAN, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to *SEND BOATS* alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective CARGOES, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, one full Grand Piano, by Collard and Collard, to suit to vocal pitch and in good order, Pictures, Clock, Table Ornaments, Carriages, Horses, and set of Harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th day of May 1872, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture, being the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S. (Collector of Bombay) proceeding home, consisting of drawing, dining, bath and dispense-room furniture, &c., &c. For detailed particulars vide Catalogue which are published, and the property now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 7th May 1872.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

"CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.—Messrs. J & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black.

Green and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their foundation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,	Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ale, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

TERMS.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARS, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HOMAN will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain HOMAN, Ship MARS.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

S.S. WALAMO, FROM LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Owen, S.S. Walamo.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum Ewing, Junr., Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.	James Kirkland, Esq., Corn Merchant, Glasgow.
Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow.	Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow.
Richard Kidston, Esq., (Messrs. A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow.	John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.
James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow.	D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon.
	William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallows.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership. The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble. Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property. Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PIANOFORTE OR HARMONIUM LESSONS, by an EXPERIENCED TEACHER.

TERMS :—

Eight Hours, per Mensem	Rs. 16
½ Hours ,, ...	,, 10

Address "MUSIC," Office of this Paper.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH MAY 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176,618 6 0
Rates	16,03,399	5,03,181 11 7	51,316 4 6	554,497 1
Duties—Town	4,33,695	183108 0 4	16,254 13 2	199,362 13 6
Do. Tobacco.	1,25,000	42,600 0 0	2,150 0 0	48,700 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,25,000	36,792 8 0	41 0 0	36,833 8 0
Conveyances Lic	8,921	2,371 14 0	.....	2,371 14 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,00	91,403 4 0	5,535 1 0	66,930 4 0
Collection Dept.	2,02,00	61,232 9 4	2,743 2 3	65,975 11 7
Halalcore Cess.	2,14,788	43,883 0 2	11,848 12 5	55,231 12 7
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	.....	26,495 0 7	4,362 2 11	30,857 3 6
Debt	15,00,000	15,0000 0 0	.....	1500,000 0 0
Deposits	.....	78,546 2 11	162 8 0	78,714 1 11
Advances	.....	23,561 8 1	615 3 1	24,176 11 1
Miscel.—Fines	15,000	2,561 8 3	.....	2,561 8 3
Do. Receipts	19,00	10,931 13 5	215 4 0	11,146 13 7
Do. Fees	55,386	21,706 3 5	1,326 4 6	23,032 7 5
Do. Savings	.....	1,211 6 2	* 44 11 11	1,166 10 3
Last Yr's Assets	.....	10,304 1 11	20 0 0	10,324 1 11
Total Rs..	45,66,720	2627492 2 3	95,990 7 5	2723482 9 8
Grand Total Rs.				2900,100 15 8

DISBURSEMENTS.				
Superintendence	1,34,956	36,454 11 7	7,291 14 10	43,746 10 5
Assessment	55,922	18,377 6 8	.....	18,377 6 8
Collection Dept.	56,233	21,132 12 0	.....	21,132 12 0
Police Account	3,54,984	115119 13 7	220 0 0	115,353 13 7
Health Dept.	7,84,728	238513 9 6	10,361 4 4	248,374 13 10
Public Works—				
Establishment	36,780	24,284 15 8	69 0 6	24,353 15 8
Lighting	2,71,566	83,123 2 7	.....	83,123 2 7
Watering	3,20,000	53,132 0 5	651 8 9	53,783 9 2
Repairs, Roads	75,604	56,414 4 11	15,267 4 11	71,681 11 0
Do. Buildings	14,000	175 7 6	.....	175 7 6
Imput. Of Streets	50,000	262 12 0	.....	262 12 0
Water Works	75,604	6,727 0 4	823 12 0	7,551 12 4
Drainage	2,78,824	8,402 13 0	.....	8,402 13 0
Vic. Gardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Workshops	.....	24,020 8 4	.....	24,020 8 4
Debt	6,02,130	209761 3 6	40,440 0 0	250201 3 6
Education	8,500	1,952 15 0	.....	1,952 15 0
Dept's	.....	47,886 3 11	129 0 0	48,015 3 11
Advances	.....	18,521 5 9	1,698 0 2	20,217 5 11
Plant & Stores—				
Miscellaneous	15,670	490 14 6	.....	490 14 6
Last Year's Liabilities	10,442	13,240 4 6	530 0 0	13,752 4 6
	.....	344 329 11 10	20,194 10 11	3490524 6 9
Total Rs..	30,72,379	2218040 1 11	97,655 7 11	2315,695 9 10
Balance on 4th May 1872				3:4,405 5 10
Grand Total Rs.				29 0100 15 8

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,, ...	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do. do. ,, 200	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND

Cash Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES MCCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES MCCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whom mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses ; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,

LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, Eradicates Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, andbeware of spurious, imitations under the same or similar names.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Delicacies, Jellies and Scotch, Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

MR. WM. MUIR WHITE'S

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF THE

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AS A

G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ADMISSION.....ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have the pleasure to announce that they have PHOTOGRAPHS of H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK, on SALE, Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size, plain and coloured.

Cartes, Rs. 1 per copy ; Cabinet, Rs. 2.

Double the above charges for Coloured Copies.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st May 1872.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premium on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) in Liquidation.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to add the name of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS (Partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.,) to the list of Liquidators.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN KER, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 15th January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Captain JAMES FI. ZGERALD, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Captain James Fitzgerald, or to us as his Solicitors, and all persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claim to us as Solicitors to the said Executor, at our Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said John Ker, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any debts or claims not then sent in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 15th day of April 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER,
Solicitors to Captain James Fitzgerald.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES FORBES JACKSON, late of Mahogany Vale, in the Parish of Andrew, and County of Cornwall, in the Island of Jamaica, formerly of the Bombay Light Cavalry, and 1 te a Major-General retired from Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, died on the 7th day of August 1870 at Mahogany Vale, in Jamaica, aforesaid, and Letters of Administration (with an exemplification of Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Codicils annexed) of his Estate and Effects were on the 21st day of March 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK THOMAS ATKINS, Esquire, the officiating Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, as Attorney to Henry Charles Fleming Jenkin and Fredrick Gresham, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any claim against the Estate of the said Charles Forbes Jackson are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said Frederick Thomas Atkins at the Office of the Agra Bank (Limited), in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said Charles Forbes Jackson, deceased, to the Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 29th day of April 1872.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Attornies to the Administrator.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,

which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and

Ex American Barque DUTTEENAND,

via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL, best refined, Devoe's packing in screw noz

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE MARKET quiet, and Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	762½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	107
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MAY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bells	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 19s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Cashmere (s)	Avern	Bussorah, April 19.
	Burmah (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, April 11.
	P. & L. Lemon	Snook	Liverpool, Dec. 7.
	Queen	Murphy	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
	Daniel Rankin	McNabb	Newcastle, Jan. 10.
	Captee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Ellora (s)	Fraser	China, &c.
	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Aden and Suez.
	H. Dariusdale	Adamson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Othello, to Liverpool,
Steamer Wallamo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Andromeda, to Liverpool.
Barque Glaneuse, to Bordeaux via Mahé and Tellicherry.

HOOGHLY.

May	ARRIVALS.		
3	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Singapore, April 16.
	Kermaria	Bertin	Bourbon, March 4.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4th May, 6-30 A.M.—French steamer Meikong from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona (s), 25 bags iron rivets, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.; 10 packages earthenware, Barmul Bhima.
Elgin (s), 40 sungs old deal planks, H. and Jamsetjee.
Leith (s), 15 kegs iron rivets, Rustomjee Sorabjee.
Andromeda, 5 hogsheads portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Scobha; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Stenhouse & Co.; 61 casks hardware, 1 hoymecya and Heptsola.
Oriflamme, 33 casks empty sodawater bottles, Hasson Noormahomed.
Doxford, 1,689 bundles pig lead, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Petersburg (s), 9 cases medicine, and 12 casks empty glass bottles, Lafond Brothers; 24 sungs old deal planks, Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.
Leith (s), 504 bundles iron hoops, Tyebjee Ebramjee.
Como (s), 15 casks earthenware, 8 casks corks, 7 casks bottles, 3 casks sponge, and 1 case medicine, Lafond Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS—6TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Helen Scott, 25 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee.
Sydney Ducres, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Muncrbhoy Luckmedass.
Ashgrove (s), 290 bales cotton, Lalbhoy Purbhoodass.
Elgin (s), 100 bales cotton, King & Co.; 1 case musk, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.; 950 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.
Petersburg (s), 150 bales gunny bags, and 50 bales hemp rope, Pragjee Dhunjee; 43 bales wool, Poonja Gungasul & Co.; 100 bales wool, Nesservanjee Manockjee & Co.; 41 bales wool, Nursedass Vulubdass; 45 bales hemp rope, and 15 bales rags, Khimjee Goculdass; 65 bales cotton, Mudoojee Ramjee; 75 bales wool, Shamjee Harry; 75 bales cotton, Esmail Remtoola; 48 bales cotton, Mozarbhoy Vizhooeadass; 100 bales wool, Purseotum Cursondass; 60 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Nowrojee; 42 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Nusservanjee Manockjee & Co.; 108 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 110 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 80 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoluck; 150 bales rags, Damoder Oakerda.
Belgian (s), 500 bags linseed, R. L. Southe n & Co.; 150 bbls. cocoanut oil, Lawrence & Co.; 200 bale galls, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 55 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.
Whitburn (s) 2 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 50 bales cotton Purmsund Geedhur; 100 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co.; 35 bales cotton, and 112 bundles galls, Madon Khet ee; 55 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 54 bales cotton Heerachund Coopooperchund; 60 bales cotton, Maljee Ruttonjee; 82 bales cotton, Heerjee Mulchund & Co.; 31 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookrey; 35 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 127 bales coir fibre, Narronjee Gangjee; 24 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 57 bales wool, Narrondass Runchordass; 50 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmichund; 3 bales coir fibres, Narronjee Govindjee; 59 bales wool, Meoisey Dewsey; 49 bales wool, Gumputrow Vuss ajee; 22 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 37 bales cotton, Bewbegus Ballapursad; 55 bales hemp rope, Thackersjee Soonderdass.
Bellona (s), 40 bundles galls, Thackersee Khetsee; 50 bales wool, Moolee Geetha; 100 bales coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 189 bales cotton, Jusrao Dulput; 24 bales cotton, Monarjee Gowanjee; 200 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 150 bales rags, Rowchund Amoluck; 111 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 111 chests cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 225 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber & Co.; 9 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 100 bales coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 25 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Wugjee; 1400 bales cotton, Gandey, Tippet & Co.; 100 bags saltpetre, Pursotum Jetta; 130 bales cotton, A. Blaschock & Co.; 80 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Luckmichund.
Othello (s), 293 tons scrap iron, W. Nicol & Co.
Hannah Law, 500 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Wahamo (s), 235 cwts. horns, Meerally Dama.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.
Nachimoff (s), 5 bales skins Doosjee Esmaljee; 25 bales hemp, Doosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 11 bales hides, Lunluck Dattoo; 13 bal s hides, Khakibhoy Nanscy.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, C. uttoorthoy Dewjee; 40 cwts. horns, Peerbhoy Dawjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arethusa (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Arethusa (s), 5 bags coffee, and 2 pots rosa oil, Lalbhoibhoy Moolchund.
Mranion (s), 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 2 boxes silver dollars, value Rs. 6,0 0, Ebram Noordeen & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 20 chests M. opium, Curri abboy Ebram; 35 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 6 chests M opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 14 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolum Hoossain & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS

			Rs. A. P.
850 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 7 6
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 6 lbs.	4 7 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
650	" " "	40 " 39 " 4½ lbs.	3 10 6
650	" " "	40 " 39 " 4½ lbs.	3 6 6
300	" " "	45 " 39 " 6 lbs.	4 4 0
200	" " "	45 " 39 " 7 lbs.	5 1 6
500	" " "	45 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 11 0
3,020	" " "	45 " 20 " 2½ lbs.	2 7 0
150	" White Shirtings	33 " 40 "	5 14 0
120	" Ground Prints	36 " 9-8 "	4 12 0

COTTON.

15 candies	New Nariad, ready	Rs. 236
50 "	" Joria "	" 248
25 "	" Khandeish "	" 250
500 "	" Vingorla, 15 days	" 246-6½
100 "	" Bhownugger, ready	" 269
100 "	" Kurklee "	" 278
100 "	" Dhollera "	" 266-67
250 "	" Do. "	" 267½-68

YARNS.

20 bales	T. Red Twist, No. 30-60	As. 28½ per lb.
20 "	" " No. 40	" 25½ "
11 "	" " No. 30-60	" 26½ "
9 "	Mule, No. 60	" 14 5/16 "

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 6th May, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 82, barometer 30-05, rainfall 57 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th May, 10-5 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west, thermometer 86, rainfall 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th May, 12 noon —Weather fair, thermometer 86.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 6th May, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 56 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 5th May, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th May, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 54	0 21
" Galle	123 37	47 10
" Kurrachee	0 25	0 8
" Madras	5 17	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th May, 2-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th May, 6-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fao; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Cowall, Assistant-Surgeon, 22nd N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Nicolson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rawulpindee.
Mainwaring, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Palamcottah.
Sandwith, Captain, 15th N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Davey, Surgeon Major, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Poona.
Mainwaring, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Smee, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, to Neilgherries, (on the 4th instant.)
Mouat, C.B., V.C., Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., Bombay Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Ferguson, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to England.
Lucas, C.B., Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, Bombay Army, to rejoin, to Poona.
Chevers, M.D., Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, on furlough, to Europe.
Smith, Colonel, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to Europe.
Erskine, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.
Penny, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Byng, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Fraser, Major, Madras Army, to rejoin, to Hyderabad, Deccan.
Doria, Colonel, Madras Army, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Knyvett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
O'Grady, Captain, 44th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 4th May, 1872.

Lt. Blockett, 15th Hussars, was directed to travel from Poorundhur to Mhow expeditiously by rail and mail cart at the public expense, having undergone a course of instruction in Army Signalling.

Surg. Major Stewart, M. D., Offg. Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, B. T., will assume charge of the office of the Dy. Inspr. from H. J. O'Flaherty, Esq., in the course of the day.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th May 1872.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

9th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Morse, Offg. Adjt., performed the duties of Qr. Mr. in addition to his own from the 12th March to the 21st April 1872.

23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Lt.-Col. Waddington officiated as Comdt. Major Bruce as Second in Comd. and Wing Officer, and Capt. Gafaere as Wing Officer in addition to their own duties, from the 15th March to the 6th April 1872.

The following order is confirmed :—

49th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 18th April 1872, directing Capt. Young to act as Interpreter to the regiment with effect from the 7th inst, vice Lt. Balfe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. H. A.—Lt. H. W. Rooke (E. Bat. D. Brig.) from date of departure for 6 months, to England, on urgent private affairs.

R. A.—Lt.-Col. W. L. Dumaresq (6th Brig.) from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873, to England, on private affairs.

2nd Foot (1st Batn.)—Asst. Surg. W. W. Tomlinson to England, for 6 months from date of quitting regiment, on urgent private affairs.

25th Regt. N. I.—Capt. W. E. Simpson to Bombay from 25th April to 24th May 1872, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th April 1872.

Capt. J. FitzGerald, 1st Batn. 6th Foot, is appointed to act as A.-de-C. to Maj. Gen. W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B., commanding the Rawulpindee Division, during the absence, on leave to Europe, of Capt. J. C. Hay, 92nd Foot.

The services of Asst. Surg. J. Reid, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Insgr. Genl. of Hospls. Indian Medical Service, for civil employ.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawulpindee Division Orders, dated the 6th and 10th April 1872, appointing the following officers to do duty at the Convalescent Depot at Murree during the ensuing hot season :—

Capt. and 2d. Maj. R. W. Hinxman, 2nd Bn. 6oth Foot.
Capt. J. R. Collins, 70th Foot.
Capt. C. D. James, 36th Foot.
Capt. A. F. Morton, 55th Foot.
Capt. C. W. H. Wilson, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Lt. C. Hope, 2nd Bn. 60th Foot.
Lt. E. J. Winnington-Ingram, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Lt. F. F. F. Roupell, 70th Foot.
Lt. F. S. Leslie, 70th Foot.
Lt. H. B. Harward, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Lt. C. G. Brind, 55th Foot.

Rawulpindee Brigade Order, dated the 15th March 1872, appointing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N. I., to the medical charge of the 9th Ben. Cav., in addition to his other duties, from the 16th March 1872.

Dacca Station Order, dated the 29th March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Reid, M.D., doing duty with the 37th N. I., to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself for duty; and appointing Asst. Surg. W.M. Courtney to the medical charge of the troops stationed at Dacca.

4th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th April 1872, appointing Lt. H. A. Cherry to officiate as Qr. Mr., vice Qr. Mr. M. Carey, proceeded to England, on medical certificate.

11th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 29th March 1872, directing Lt. and Adjt. St. John S. Taylor to perform the duties of Riding Master, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on sick leave, of Riding Master W. Matthews.

8th Foot (1st Batt.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 15th April 1872, appointing Lt. W. F. Kelly to act as Interpreter, during the absence, on leave, of Lt. H. H. Russell.

25th Foot, (2nd Batt.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 1st April 1872, appointing Capt. N. C. Ramsay to act as Interpreter to the battalion, during the absence of Lt. W. G. Thomas, at the School of Garrison Instruction, with effect from the 16th March 1872.

41st Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 9th March 1872, appointing Lt. F. J. Rudman to be Asst. Instr. of Musketry, in addition, vice Local Capt. W. K. Westropp, proceeded to England, on medical certificate.

90th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 14th March 1872, appointing Lt. J. S. D'Aguilar to act as Adjt., during the temporary absence of Lt. and Adjt. T. J. M. Dunlop, on court martial duty.

Local Order, dated 30th March 1872, appointing Lt. S. D'Aguilar, Officiating Adjt., to act as Interpreter, in addition to his duties; no other qualified officer being available, vice Lt. C. R. Macgregor, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

100th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 12th April 1872, appointing Lt. H. W. C. Bulkeley to act as Adjt., during the absence, on leave, of Lt. W. Ainsworth.

10th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th March 1872, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Lt.-Col. C. L. Montgomery :—

Maj. A. Comb, Second in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt. R. F. Firth, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt. and Adjt. W. F. Bartleman to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. A. M'L. Mills, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

21st Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 8th April 1872, appointing Capt. F. W. Collis to officiate as Wing Officer, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, Adjt. and Officiating Wing Officer, proceeding on furlough.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regtl. Order, dated the 26th March, m king the following appointments, in room of Bt. Col. J. W. Sanders, Comdt., proceeded on leave, preparatory to furlough :—

Lt.-Col. A. Paterson, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt.

Lt.-Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt. L. Smith, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

17th Foot (2nd Batt.)—Lt. and Local Capt. R. B. Reed, (Instr. of Musket.), to hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st April to the 15th Sept., on private affairs.

Capt. and Adjt. W. F. Bartleman to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug., on medical certificate.

54th Foot.—Bt. Col. J. S. Thomson, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

55th Foot.—Lt. (Local Capt.) and Adjt. D. A. Ogden, to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

70th Foot.—Lt. J. King, (Instr. of Musketry,) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 31st Sept., on private affairs.

77th Foot (2nd Batt.)—Surg. H. Mitchell, to Mussoorie, from the 1st April to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave on private affairs, granted in G. O. C. C. 8th March last, p. 105.

106th Foot.—Capt. M. L. Elliot, to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Lt. and Adjt. T. E. Harden, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Capt. A. W. Lucas, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lt. Col. W. C. Hamilton, (Wing Officer 28th N. I.,) to Subathoo and Simla, from the 6th May to the 6th August, on private affairs.

Capt. E. P. Ommanney, (Qrmr. 44th N. I.,) to Shillong, for six weeks, from the 19th Feb., on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. G. Hearn, (Wing officer 15th Madras N. I.,) to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs.

Lt.-Col. T. Austin, (officiating Wing Officer 15th Madras N. I.,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th March to the 15th Sept. on medical certificate.

Bengal Infantry.—Bt. Col. J. W. Sanders, (Comdt. 3rd Goorkha Regt.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Veterinary Department.—Vet. Surg. H. Farr II, (attached to R. Bat., 19th Brig. R. A.,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th April 1872.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN—EMBARKATIONS.

In continuation of the G. O.'s of 1869 and 1870, the Govt. of India desire it to be notified for general information and guidance, that on the departure from India of a married soldier, or one who has become an invalid, for discharge, on transfer to the Reserve, or on the relief of his regiment, his wife and children (including step-children) must accompany him, unless the special sanction of Govt. to a contrary course has been obtained through the C.-in-C.

2. Such sanction will only be accorded in cases where it is clearly shown that the individuals left behind will not require public assistance from the State, either in the form of subsistence allowance, or subsequent passage from India, and then only when the application is preferred in sufficient time to admit of a reply being received before the soldier leaves his station for the port of embarkation.

3. The same rules will apply to widowers and their children.

4. Commanding Officers are held responsible that this order is stringently enforced, and General Officers will require from the officer commanding each battery, British regiment, and Convalescent depot in their command, one month prior to the march of the time-expired men, and again when the invaliding boards have concluded their proceedings, a certificate to the effect that the wives of men of these classes are present with, or will accompany their husbands home, and that none of their child en will be left in this country, either in the care of private individuals or in the various asylums and schools; the exceptions, if any, being vouched by a copy of the Government sanction.

5. A similar certificate is also to be furnished to General Officers by commanding regiments and batteries under orders to leave India, one month before the date appointed for their march.

6. Officers commanding at the ports of embarkation are required to report by tel-graph to the Adjt. Genl. at Simla, any cases in which it may appear that this order has not been fully carried out amongst the troops arriving for embarkation, the men concerned being detained until a reply is received.

MUSKETRY.

With the sanction of Govt., and in continuation of G.O. 236 of 1871, the Rt. Hon. the C-in-C. is pleased to include the station of Julpigoree in the first Musketry Division.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 2.)

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the Hon. the Lt.-Governor is pleased to depute Sg. J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., Civil Surg., Loodiana, on special duty to Ladk, in the territory of the Maharaja of Cashmere, and to appoint him Joint-Commr. on the part of the British Govt. under the Cashmere Treaty of 1870, vice Surg. H. Cayley, M.R.C.S., with effect from the 22nd inst.

The services of Surg. H. Cayley, on special duty, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The six months' leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to Mr. W. P. Woodward, Judge Small Cause Court, Umritsar, (p. 61, No. 1,256, dated 14th April 1872, is cancelled at this own request.

Surg. H. Potter, M.D., in civil medical charge of Sealkote, is appointed Supt. of the Jail at that station, with effect from the date of his receiving charge.

The Hon. the Lt.-Gov. is pleased to invest all Medical Officers, who are in executive charge of Jails as Supt., with the powers of a Sub. Mag. for the purpose of superintending the carrying out of sentences of whipping passed under Act VI. of 1864 (the Whipping Act.)

Lt.-Col. G. Thompson, Comdg. at Dagshai, is invested under sect 20 of Act XXII. of 1864, with powers, to be exercised within the Cant. of Dagshai, to try breaches of Cant. Rules and Regulations made under Sec. 17 of Act XXII. of 1861, for such time as he may be in command at that station.

Surg. A. Taylor, Civil Surg. of Umritsar, is appointed Civil Surg. of Delhi, vice Surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt. E. R. Conolly, Asst. Commr., Gurdaspoor is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for 30 days, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Bombay, with a view to his obtaining leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. A. H. Benton, Offg. Depy. Commr., Rohtak, received charge as Supt. of the Jail at that station from Mr. W. Cary, M.R.C., Civil Surg., on the 21st April 1872.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, Depy. Commr., from the Rohtuck to the Umballa District.

Capt. C. Beadon, Offg. Depy. Commr., Umballa, to officiate as Depy. Commr., Loodhiana.

Mr. A. H. Benton, Asst. Commr., Delhi, to officiate as Depy. Commr., Rohtuck.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MEUGENS—May 2nd, at Ballygunge, the wife of J. G. Meugens, Esq., of a daughter.
MURPHY—April 26th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. L. Murphy, of a daughter.
OGILVIE—April 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. J. Ogilvie, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
RYAN—April 28th, at Burnside, the wife of Mr. J. W. Ryan, of a son.
STEEDMAN—April 27th, the wife of Mr. A. H. Steedman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—LEE—April 3rd, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, Mr. John Russell Davis, to Leolora Aurora Lee.
GOULDING—MACKINNON—April 25th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. M. Comes, M.A., Edward Hogan Hickie Goulding, Assistant Inspector, 2nd Circle, D. P. I., to Julia, eldest daughter of the late John Mackinnon, of Mussoorie.
HARE—MASKELL—May 1st, at Fort Church, Vellore, by the Rev. J. Sayer, LL.D., Arthur John, second son of Arthur Hare, Esq., R.N., of House Weedon, Northamptonshire, to Olivia Agnes, third daughter of the late John Maskell, Esq., barrister-at-law, Madras.
MURPHY—ARMITAGE—May 1st, at Palaveram, Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. M. Murphy, to Mr. J. A. Armitage, Overseer D. P. W.
NEWBOLT—BOYLE—May 1st, at St. Thomas' Church, Deyrah, by the Rev. H. D. James, M.A., R. G. Newbolt, 105th Light Infantry, to Mary Grace, fourth daughter of the late A. Boyle, Esq., of Notting Hill, London.
RUSK—CLARK—April 27th, at Allahabad, Mr. R. Rust, to Julia Clark.

DEATH.

HARTNELL—May 1st, at No. 6, Wood Street, Calcutta, Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mark Hartnell.
KILLAN—April 28th, at Steyne Cottage, Mussoorie, George Francis Keane Kee an, Inland Customs Department.
MOFFAT—April 24 h, at Chicaldah, Mabel Fanny Garrard, infant daughter of R. Moffat, Esq., Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpore, aged six months and three days.
REILLY—at Monghyr, Mr. James Reily, aged 73.
SAUBOLLE—May 2nd, at 141, Sealdah, Hubert Paul, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Saubolle.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872.

THE *Indian Statesman*, apostrophising his "gentle reader," tells him that we are talking of things non-existent when we point out that "excessive salt duties, perpetual enhancements of land revenue, and Municipal imposts which affect the many," are more likely to cause disaffection than the Income-tax, which should, if carefully administered, affect the few, and those few the classes who are most interested in the maintenance of the British Empire. Now, in some part of the Presidency or other the original term of thirty years will, in future, be expiring, and consequently fresh operations in the way of re-assessment will be always going forward; and we maintain that if the assessments are in any instance much enhanced, however logical may be the grounds on which they may be fixed, it will cause a feeling of discontent and insecurity, not only in those districts where the survey operations are actually proceeding, but also among the inhabitants of other districts, and this includes the whole cultivating population who are looking forward to similar proceedings when their turn for re-assessment comes. We think the *Indian Statesman* mistaken when he says not one in a thousand of the population is aware that he pays the salt-tax; anyway, the bulk of the population must be aware that they pay more for salt than they used to, and will connect Government in some way with the fact. Why does smuggling increase, and the revenue remain stationary in spite of enhanced duties, if the tax is not oppressive? But, even if the actual discontent caused by this individual tax be small, still we think we are justified in our demand that it be more equitably assessed throughout the Empire, and further attempts at reaching the masses who by means of this tax pay their fair share towards the expenses of Government are by the very fact of its existence proved unfair.

By "worrying Municipal imposts" we did not allude in any way to the Bombay Municipality, about which no one expects the *Statesman* to write like a rational, or at least practical, person; but to Mofussil Municipalities, which by means of direct house-taxes and licence-taxes under various names do reach the many. We have no wish to re-open the controversy regarding the Income-tax, a subject of which we are thoroughly tired; but, as long as the local Governments are obliged to resort to the numerous cesses levied of late years, which yield in the aggregate a comparatively small amount, it is, to say the least, illogical to condemn an income tax, modified as we suggested, for the sole reason that its proceeds would not be worth collecting. We think that most men are agreed that Mr. Geo. Campbell's suggestion—(one previously made in this journal at the time the Decentralization Scheme was first announced)—that the Income-tax should be converted into a Provincial-tax, and the rate and mode of levying be left to the various local Governments to determine, is the most obvious method of settling the question.

IT has been said that, if the French had been the conquerors of India instead of the English, and been possessed of the colonies we possess, the sepoys would have been utilized for the garrisoning of the Cape, &c., instead of the national troops. There are two sides to this as to all other questions, viz., the advantage and disadvantage likely to accrue from the experiment. To start with—Are the French model administrators? At home, their excitable nature renders a periodical revolution a *sine qua non*, and such a platitude as *l'Empire c'est la paix* is appreciated by Frenchmen as so much claptrap and gilt gingerbread, as it deserves to be. Abroad, in Algeria—Is it administration? Why, our Punjaub frontier is on cordial terms with the border tribes, compared to the French in Africa! Algeria has long been looked on as merely a rough military training school, and a place to shunt deserving old campaigners, who have not interest enough to obtain appointments at Court. So we think the sooner the poor unlucky French are put out of the discussion the better.

To return to ourselves. Owing to the withdrawal during late years of so many English troops from the Colonies, such as New Zealand, &c., there are not so many places after all where the sepoy could be recommended as a desirable substitute for the British soldier. The advocates of the Native Foreign Service doctrine seem to forget altogether that there is another light to look on it, besides the extra enlightenment Pandy and Runjeet Singh would obtain by witnessing the power and might of Great Britain. It is said that the reason one of our most powerful allies in the Punjab stood faithful to us in 1857 was that his Prime Minister had just returned from a trip to England, and had seen the "Great Eastern" building! He is supposed to have been so impressed with the power of a nation that could put together such a leviathan, that he kept his Chief quite straight, whenever the latter wavered in the slightest as to whether or not it was to his advantage to stand by the British rule in those very ticklish times for Upper India before Delh

confer upon me, I am quite sure of this, that for many generations my descendants will look upon that which you are about to present to me as one of the proudest and most flattering testimonials that could be retained by them, and they will consider with pride that their father and predecessor had succeeded in obtaining the esteem and regard of the native gentlemen of Bombay. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Albert Sassoon, and gentlemen, I have very imperfectly expressed the feelings which, I assure you, inspire every word I have addressed to you, and I hope you will consider that, speaking in all sincerity, I can only thank you again most earnestly for the compliment which you have now paid to me. (Applause.)

His Excellency then shook hands with each member of the deputation. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and some other gentlemen desired to see Mrs. Fitzgerald before she left Bombay, and she came out and, after passing with each a few words, bade them good-bye, and they in return gave her their best wishes. The deputation then left Government House.

At five o'clock in the afternoon native infantry formed a line on each side of the road from Watson's Hotel to the pier-head of Apollo Bunder. The Governor was expected to embark on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, which lay off about a quarter of a mile, at half-past five, and before that time carriage after carriage, descript and nondescript, had rattled down the Bunder. Their occupants came out, and in a short time the square was a mass of black coats and red coats, mingling with horses and carriage panels, and groups of natives. There was no room to move comfortably—the only sacred place was that which a guard of honour of the 19th Native Infantry did their duty by. The Governor was late, and every carriage that rolled down the road was inspected closely. Where there was so much expectation there were false alarms. A horn sounded, and the rapid trampling of horses' feet was heard, and "Here is the Governor now" was the saying, but it was a false alarm—it was only the mail cart. The uniform of a Government House servant—red dress, red and white turban—was seen in the distance on a vehicle, and high hopes were entertained that the Governor was not far distant now;—another false alarm, for as the uniformed gentleman approached he was seen sitting astride the middle pole of a bullock hackery, goading the bullocks, which had a pile of trunks behind them, in the most approved fashion of hackery-wallahs. This last disappointment was tolerable because amusing—a liveried servant crouching on the shaft of a cotton cart is something not seen every day. Another horn sounded, but people were wise now, and another mail cart passed without receiving the attention of the first. At last, about six o'clock, the first man of the body-guard turned the corner of the long road, and a few seconds afterwards the Governor's two pair carriage, horsemen before and horsemen behind, raised the dust on the Apollo Bander and whirled in among the crowd, whose vented gratification drowned the tune which the native band tried to raise when the procession passed them. As His Excellency alighted, a crowd collected round the carriage. "Do you want to shake hands with the Governor?" shouted the energetic acting Commissioner of Police to a little Hindoo urchin, unwashed, unpuggareed, and almost unclothed; and "do you, and you, and you," said he to inquisitive coolies in similar personal circumstances; but notwithstanding that these individuals were hustled to the rear, the crowd pushed on, and His Excellency had to share three feet of ground with as many people. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and several other native gentlemen got round him, and we heard the Parsee Baronet, as he took him by the hand, say, "May God bless and prosper you in your native land," in a voice evidently sincerely affected by emotion. Sir Seymour, who was accompanied right and left by Sir Philip Wodehouse and Captain Jervoise, side-de-camp, then struggled on through the crowd to the departure jetty. Here he stayed a few minutes, shaking hands with those he was associated or aquainted with, and then he descended the steps at the foot of which the boat was riding. The crowd pressed on—it seemed as though even the legs of the horses of the body-guard were wedged in; and while most were content to stay on the hither side of the protecting chains even at the risk of getting cut in two against them, more adventurous souls clustered on the unprotected edge of the pier, so that the non-occurrence of serious accidents must have been due to a dispensation that Sir Seymour should experience no more sorrow than the great one of leaving a post which involved so much honour as he was then receiving. As the boat pushed off, and the lascars dipped their oars, the saluting battery fired seventeen guns, and the immense crowd cheered and waved their hats wherever elbow room permitted. Sir Seymour stood up bareheaded, and smiled—we fancied it was a half regretful look—and bowed and waved his hat in return. Until the boat reached the sides of the mail steamer the crowd manifested its good feelings, and even after Sir Seymour had disappeared behind the bulwarks of the Pekin, there were people who lingered and looked in the direction taken by the former Governor of Bombay. We say "former," for by this time, Sir Philip Wodehouse had taken full possession of the State carriage, the body-guard galloping after it as though there had been no change of occupants whatever; the Durbar Room had been reached; in presence of the Hon. Messrs. Mansfield, Tucker, Ravenscroft, Mr. Lee-Warner, two Aides-de-Camp, and half-a-dozen people, the oaths had been taken by Sir Philip, who had sworn to most faithfully serve Her Majesty as Governor of Bombay; and already as Sir Seymour reached the ship that was to carry him from the place where he had been, to use his own words, "clothed with the phantom of sovereignty for five short years," he might have heard another salute of guns thundering the new Governor in and the old one out. The whole affair, from Sir Seymour's leaving to Sir Philip's being duly installed, did not take a quarter of an hour; and half an hour after Sir Philip had left the Town Hall for Government House the Pekin had dropped down the harbour with a Governor of Bombay who, judging by the crowd of an hour ago, had left with plenty of good wishes—probably because he needs them. And thus have the people of Bombay been not vindictive.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 27th April 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 27th April 1872			Total Exports up to 27th April 1872.			Total Exports up to 27th April 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	222	...	...	...	109	...	...	159	...
Wardah	...	169	...	21,527	6,541	113	8,777	5,132	101
Pouloaum ...	...	79	...	...	1,029	...	...	2,887	...
Chandoor ...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	313	...
Budnaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,547	4,166	8
Oomrawtee..	1,447	11	...	55,785	2,896	29	30,259	2,798	...
Moortizapore	...	1,128	...	...	11903	3	519	...	6,811	1,206
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	398	103
Sheagaum ...	402	17	...	12,588	8,516	146	11,648	197	48	1,547
Khungaum..	841	94	...	40,283	773	52	61,310	3,788	...	3,914
Nandoorah ...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	67	2,020	249
Mullkapore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2,736
Boorhanpore	...	...	...	261	...	...	3,418	...	...	5,947
Khundwa ...	...	...	...	1256	...	...	18788	...	...	6,913
Hurdah	...	...	...	30	...	...	2,855	...	...	...
Sohagpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	12,779
Charrawara ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	254	...	...	4,590
Nimborah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,578	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885
Nerra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773
Amkerry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Dongergaum ..	...	...	...	88	...	...	264	...	...	...
Barsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
Narsingpore..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	3,009	1395	1612	130163	33047	30995	130662	18141		44,012

	Totals 1871-1872.			1870-71.
Full pressed ..	...	130,163		130,662 bales.
Half pressed ..	...	33,047		18,141 ,,
Dokras	...30,995 =	10,331	44,012=	14,670 ,,
	3	173,541	3	193,473 ,,

Bales of 300 lbs. each.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola Districts.
Camp Ballapore, 4th May 1872.

* Fortnightly.

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

ONE or two questions of interest to Indian readers were asked in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. In reply to a query from Sir Charles Wingfield, Mr. Grant Duff said that the Government of India had not acted upon the provisions of 33 Vic., cap. 3, by making rules for the direct admission into the Civil Service of natives of India, but it was the intention of the Secretary of State in Council to draw attention to the subject. In reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, regarding the 'bonus' grievances of Indian officers, Mr. Grant Duff said that Her Majesty, in reply to the address of the House of Commons of June 1870, had stated that there was reason to believe the grievance complained of had been redressed, but that a further examination should be made. Inquiries were accordingly made from the Government of India, and the despatch had been laid on the table of the House; that the replies of the Bombay and Madras Government had also been laid before the House, and that Lord Napier of Magdala had not expressed any dissent from the views contained in those despatches. And to a third question from Sir Charles Wingfield, about the claim to compensation made by the Artillery for losses sustained in consequence of having been summarily ordered home in March 1871, on which occasion compensation was given to two cavalry regiments, the 7th and 19th Hussars, Mr. Grant Duff said it had been determined that, under the exceptional circumstances in which the Hussar regiment had been ordered home in 48 hours, to grant them compensation, but that such order was not to be regarded as a precedent, and the principle did not apply to the artillery.

On Tuesday evening the adjourned discussion took place at the Society of Arts room on Mr. I. T. Prichard's address on the subject of the representation of India in Parliament: Mr. John Dickenson in the chair. The discussion was opened by Mr. Macfie, the member for Leith, who advocated a general federation of the Empire, wherein India, as well as the colonies, should be represented. He denounced as most impolitic the arrangements by which the members of the Secretary of State's Council are forbidden to sit in Parliament, and vice versâ. He was opposed to the suggestion of representation for India direct and the payment of the members of Council. Major Evans Bell went into the subject of finance, and showed from figures that the expenditure of Indian revenue was lavish and wasteful, owing to there being no means of checking that expenditure; that an administration essentially official had an inevitable tendency to extravagance, because each department was concerned, not in decreasing but extending its expenditure, and there could be no disposition towards economy. He especially animadverted upon the policy of Lord Lawrence, during whose tenure of office the expenditure had increased enormously. He believed that the present condition of India, principally owing to the finance question, was very critical indeed. For several years past the finances of the country had been in an unnatural state; the revenue indeed had been raised, but it was under the effect of an artificial stimulus imparted by the circulation in India of 80 millions of capital employed in railways, and when that stimulus was withdrawn, as it would be as soon as the railways were completed, the effect would be very severely felt. At the same time he could not bring himself to believe that the remedy for this state of things was to be found in the scheme proposed by Mr. I. T. Prichard. Speaking in the highest terms of praise of that gentleman's paper, he could not agree with his conclusions, because he thought the amount of representation India would secure if that scheme were carried out would not be sufficient to influence in any material degree the House of Commons. Kazi Shahabuddeen, speaking from a native view of the question, was quite sure that it was the earnest wish of the great masses of the people of India that the union between the two countries should be permanent and lasting. He did not think the scheme proposed by Mr. I. T. Prichard would meet the necessities of the case. He thought native representatives of India would be in a false position in the House of Commons. Mr. Jones made an amusing speech, eulogising the old Court of Proprietors, in which he said any proprietor of Indian stock could at any time get up and propound any question to the directors, and thus establish a check upon the Government of India. The city of London, he averred, had taken India, because it wanted the money it could get out of it. This was the motive on which we held India, and there was no other; and as for the philanthropic principles which gentlemen paraded when they went to India, that they went and lived there not to fill their pockets but to benefit the people of that country, it was an imposture and a sham. Mr. Elliot advocated the system of decentralization recommended several years ago by Mr. John Bright as the only means of meeting the difficulties of the case. Sir Henry Verney thought that the representative principle should be more fully carried out in the Legislative Council than it is at present. He believed that gentlemen who went to India in the services did so from the purest philanthropic motives to benefit the people of India. Sir Herbert Edwardes had told him that he had as many intimate friends among the natives of India in India as he had among his own countrymen in England, and of the fitness of qualified natives to sit in a representative assembly there could be no doubt, but he was in favour of representative government in India rather than in England. Sir Donald Macleod did not approve of the suggestion that India should be represented in Parliament. He was of opinion that the elevation of the people of India to a condition fitting them for self-government, and for a larger share in the Government, was to be effected by working upon the old indigenous element of village communities. Beginning from the foundation they could build up a more secure structure. He deprecated the introduction of personal matters into the discussion, and regretted the observations made by Major Evans Bell upon the administration of Lord Lawrence, whom they all held in such respect. He was not then prepared with figures to rebut the allegation made by Major Evans Bell, but he begged the meeting to bear in mind that there was another side to the story. Syed Mahomed supported the scheme advocated by Mr. I. T. Prichard as one well adapted to meet the case. The people of India, as a rule, were just as well qualified to exercise the suffrage as the middle and lower classes of England, to whom the suffrage was now extended. This gentleman's remarks were listened to with marked attention. He dwelt a good deal upon the fitness of his countrymen to exercise the right and privileges of citizens which, he said, it was the custom for Englishmen to discredit. Mr. John Dickenson said he would take that opportunity to explain briefly what his own views were on India. He had had a good many years' experience of that country, and he had had a deal of experience, too, of the House of Commons. He did not think the plan suggested likely to answer the purpose, because the House of Commons was governed by majorities, and although he would not go quite so far as Mr. Crawshay had gone on the last occasion, to say that everything in the House of Commons was resolved into a party question, yet, unless a measure was supported in the House by a considerable number of members, it had no prospect of success. This being so, he did not think India would be benefited by the presence in the House of a few members who would be too few to have any real weight in a division. He had hitherto refrained from taking a very active part in the Association, not from want of sympathy with its objects, but from a fear that his ideas would be unpopular. Should the Association be willing to hear him he would on a future occasion explain these views at length. At present he would only say that his view of our position in India was that we must treat India as we had been treating the colonies, and gradually, as the country became ripe for self-government, withdraw from it. He did not look forward to any violent disruption in the relations between the two countries, nor did he advocate any sudden surrender of the government by the British into hands of the people before they were ready to take it. But he thought the time would come when it would be done, and done of course by Parliament, the British authorities being gradually withdrawn and reduced till the administration of the whole country passed quietly into the hands of the natives. He did not believe this would necessitate any dismemberment of the Empire. The colonies were none the less loyal to the British Crown, and none the less attached to this country, because they were virtually independent. So he believed that India would become, if possible, more closely united to England when the people had the government of the country in their own hands.

Sir Vincent Eyre had a few words to say: he had read Mr. Prichard's paper with great pleasure, and thought highly of the scheme suggested in it. He might mention, with reference to the immediate subject of the representation of India, that he was well acquainted with a French gentleman of good family, the son of a former Governor of Pondicherry, who represented that settlement in the French Assembly. It was the custom for French foreign possessions to be represented in the Assembly, and at Pondicherry the people voted for their representative, and elected him just as they did in France. They had, of course, the right of selecting their own representatives, and their late Governor having been very popular among them, they chose his son. He, Sir Vincent Eyre, had only recently returned from Rome, where he had seen this gentleman. Mr. Prichard, in reply, said that the discussion had ranged over a very wide field; but he should confine himself to those remarks which had reference to the subject of his paper. The hon. member for Leith had propounded his scheme for a Federation of the British Empire, a grand and noble conception, but it was foreign to the subject before them. He felt much indebted to the last speaker, Sir Vincent Eyre, for the valuable support he had given to his suggestion. The fact adduced by Sir Vincent Eyre was evidence that there was nothing impossible in the scheme he had suggested; and if Pondicherry could be suitably represented in the French Assembly by a French gentleman, there could be no possible objection made on the ground of the capacity of the people for voting, or the difficulty of finding qualified representatives for Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, in the House of Commons. He would not follow the different speakers into the long, wide field they had entered as to the best mode of governing India. There were two opposite views held about India which had found representation there during the course of the discussion. One, that it was desirable that the union between the two countries should be lasting; the other, that India should be given up, for that was what pure native government and representation in India amounted to. He had started on the assumption that it was most to the interest of both countries that the union should be rendered permanent. He had undertaken to show how this union could be effected. He had adopted a rather wider view of the subject than that taken by most of the gentlemen who had spoken, and in considering the question looked rather to the future than the present. His proposition was this: whether in view of the growth of public opinion in India; whether in view of the rapid progress towards a recognition of their political rights now made by the people of India, progress daily and hourly augmented by the ever-increasing interchange of social and commercial relation between the people of the two countries; whether in view of the growth of intelligence and activity of thought in political, social, and scientific questions which were so great a characteristic of the present age, and as strongly marked in the East as in the West; whether in view of the experience of history they could come to any other conclusion than that the people of India would follow the course which has been taken by every civilized people in the world, and as soon as they had come to recognize their political rights proceed to claim them. As to the impossibility of the dismemberment of the Empire, he would ask them to carry back their thoughts to the history of England, just one hundred years ago, when America was lost, owing to the refusal by England to recognize as applicable to that portion of the British Empire, because it was separated from Great Britain by the waters of an ocean, the fundamental principle of the Constitution that there shall be no taxation without representation. He had shown that the House of Commons did virtually govern India, for it made itself responsible for it. He had shown there were no substantial difficulties in the way of India being represented. The objection taken to his scheme that it would be so poorly represented by four or five members, that it might as well not be represented at all, had nothing in it. He said he should be well content at first to see the three Presidency cities represented, but this was a beginning, a tentative measure only. But he was quite sure that four or five representatives of India, if they were qualified men, would be able to supply exactly the element that was now wanting in Indian debates. If properly qualified, they would be quite able to hold their own, and would be there to set the House of Commons right when it was going wrong in voting upon Indian topics. He had shown that representation was an institution indigenous in India, to which the people of that country were familiarized by historical associations, by early traditions, and by social usage. He had shewn that India was not a colony, but bore the same relation to England as Ireland, and he believed that a representation of that country in Parliament was a concession it had a right to claim, which, if granted, would be for the lasting benefit of both countries.

The next paper is by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on the 23rd, on the "Progressive capabilities of the races of India in reference to political and industrial development."

On Wednesday evening the "Association in Aid of Social Progress in India" (I wish it would find out for itself a shorter name) had a *conversazione* at the Conduit Street Rooms. There were some two hundred people present, but, though the aims and interest of the Association are so essentially Indian, I did not see many Indians there. Of course, amid so large an assemblage of English visitors, among which the ladies were about three to one (as usual), the Indians, even if every Oriental now in London had been present, would have been but a sprinkling. The walls of the rooms were covered with pictures (I believe the Exhibition of the Female Artists Academy is now going on, and this would account for the large collection of pictures, many of them exceedingly pretty), and tapestry. The rooms were well lighted, and, as far as the feast of reason and the flow of soul went, the entertainment seems to have been most successful, considering the short time the Association has been in existence eminently so. If there were 200 present on Wednesday, their first anniversary, on their next they may expect, according to the usual method of calculation in such cases, at least 2,000. The general success of the affair cannot be called in question. I must confess I was sufficiently vulgar in my tastes and materialistic to wish very much for something to drink. Conversation with ladies is very agreeable, but if it awakens it does not satisfy thirst. Tea and coffee there were *ad lib.*, but they disappeared after a while, and then we felt used-up. If nothing else, there should be a fountain of pure water provided on these occasions.

A full report of the debate on the Tonk case has come out, with a reply to the allegations made by the supporters of Government. The reply is so complete, that when the case next comes on in the House the Government will have to shift its ground, and take up some other position. It can no longer be held that the ex-Nawab had notice and had opportunity to examine witnesses, &c., which is the only ground on which Mr. Grant Duff can logically rest his case, because it is now shown that the only witnesses who spoke at all to the Nawab's complicity were his relations and others who gave their statements in private. Consequently, the parade which has been made about examination of witnesses, &c., all goes for nothing, the only statements that affected the Nawab having been given in private.

The *Times* writes of the Indian Budget, and hopes that Lord Northbrook may find a means of getting rid of the Income-tax.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

(Special Report from Our Own Reporter.)

TO-DAY the examination of Mr. J. Danvers, Government Director of Indian Railways, and Mr. Thornton, Secretary in the P. W. Department of the India Office, was resumed.

Examined by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Danvers said—The negotiations with the E. I. Railway Co. (on whose contract the others were based) were commenced at a period when it was thought that money might be raised on very favourable terms, but as the discussions were prolonged and time went on the money market changed, and it became necessary to alter altogether the terms at first proposed. I think it was originally suggested that a simple guarantee of interest for a certain number of years would be sufficient to induce capitalists in this country to advance money for railway purposes in India, but it proved insufficient and at length Government were obliged to extend the time from 20 years, which I think was the period first proposed, to 99 years, and to offer other stringent conditions which would make the investment favourable to the moneyed public. A discussion then arose as to the question of dividend or interest, the companies having apparently understood that they would be granted a dividend upon the money they advanced, the Government all the time simply thinking that it should be a guarantee of interest, and that some risks should be borne by those who advanced the money. Then the companies claimed as a means of protection that they should have power to surrender the undertakings at any time to Government, receiving back from Government the capital they had expended. So matters went on, and Government then I think proposed, in order to protect the public, that they should have power to take possession of the lines in the event of the companies failing to construct them or to work them profitably. In fact, it became a compromise, and in this way some of the inconsistencies and contradictions that have been mentioned to the committee by Mr. Thornton may be explained. The granting of the lease for 99 years, with no obligation at the end of that period to refund to the company the capital expended, certainly appears inconsistent with the condition that the companies should have the power to surrender the lines at any time, even in the 98th year, and get all the capital back, but perhaps it should be borne in mind that the object of the Government was perhaps to give a lease of only 25 or 50 years and take advantage of the condition which enabled them to purchase at the end of either of these periods, and that it was quite possible that at the end of the 25th or 50th year it might not be expedient or advisable to purchase. The line might be producing 10 per cent. and the stock at 100 per cent. premium, and it would be doubtful policy for Government to purchase at that rate, instead of allowing the companies to go on till the 99th year when the stock might be about par. I mention these matters to show how inconsistencies may have arisen in the contracts.

Mr. Crawford, referring to expressions in a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 22nd March 1869, asked Mr. Danvers whether he did not consider that the proprietors of the companies had as much interest in keeping down the amount of guaranteed interest paid, as Government had.

Mr. Danvers—I have always looked upon the railway money as public money, and I think that Government have the first interest in the financial success of the lines.

Do you think that the effect of the guarantee is sufficient to destroy that desire for economy which a railway company would have without a guarantee?—I have not found it so in practice.

That is to say, you find the railway board sufficiently alive to the interests of their proprietors?—They are quite alive to the interests of their proprietors, and I do not think on the whole unduly so.

You mean in the way of keeping down expenditure?—Yes.

In the case of the companies which have earned more than 5 per cent., notably in the case of the East India Railway Company which has frequently paid more, is there not to be found proof of an evident interest on the part of the company in being careful in expenditure both in the construction and working of the line?—Yes.

Have you not found in the case of the E. I. R. Railway Company, for example, that there has been throughout an earnest desire to practise economy in this country and enjoin economy on their agents in India?—Yes. I would remark however—though it does not apply so much to the E. I. R. Co. as to others—that generally there is a tendency to charge to capital instead of to revenue account in very doubtful cases.

Do you agree in the opinion (expressed in the despatch above mentioned) that "the practical effect of the guarantee system has been to render the companies quite irresponsible for wasteful expenditure?—No, I can't say that is the case.

Mr. Crawford quoted a passage from a minute written by Mr. Laing when Finance Minister of India, to the effect that the system by which materials were bought for the companies afforded great scope for dishonesty, which he believed did exist considerably among the lower grades of the companies' servants.

Mr. Danvers explained that the practice was to go into the open market for material sent out to India and to invite tenders publicly. The tenders were opened at a board meeting and carefully recorded, and unless there was good cause to the contrary the lowest tender was always accepted. As to corrupt motives in connection with these contracts he had seen no reason to think that they exist. He had sat now for eleven years at the boards of the Indian companies, and he did not think he had the least grounds for suspecting that any director was animated by a desire to take advantage improperly of his position.

Have you found that they object to lump contracts?—No.

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton)—In the case of the G. I. P. Co., did not the directors always insist on doing the work by lump contract, and Government insist that it should be carried out by small local contracts in detail?—Whether it was so exactly I do not recollect, but I know there were discussions on the subject. The line has been constructed through the agency of large contractors, but I do not remember the particulars.

Mr. Crawford—Do you find the directors take a considerable interest in the affairs of the companies?—Yes.

They are not highly remunerated, are they?—That is a matter of opinion.

In the case of the E. I. R. Co. directors, I believe the amount paid to them is something less than £1,700 a year for the whole board?—Yes.

Do you not think generally that the object in seeking to get into these boards is rather to take part in the management of a great public concern than to make some small amount in the way of wages?—I think so, but I do not feel in a position to say what their motives may be.

You are clothed with power of absolute veto at the boards?—Yes.

How often have you exercised it?—Only once. It does not follow from that that there is no difference. Discussion takes place and agreement follows. A great many of the questions that come before the boards are questions in which I cannot interfere, as they are laid before them by Government for their opinions. As regards the general management of the affairs of the company, it is very seldom indeed that there is any occasion to enter into discussion.

By Mr. Fawcett—I have been official director of the companies for about ten years, and before that was Secretary in the Railway Department at the India Office.

Mr. Laing's minute was written in March 1861, and therefore referred to a period of which you cannot speak from experience as an official director?—Not as official director, but I was in constant communication with the previous director and knew pretty well what he thought on these subjects.

On what occasion was it that you exercised the power of veto?—It was with reference to the appointment of an officer.

You have said that all the expenditure on these railways must obtain the sanction of Government?—That is the rule.

But does it not make a most important difference whether the sanction is obtained before the money is expended or after?—There is a great difference.

And is it not the case with regard to the great proportion that the sanction is obtained afterwards?—There are not many cases.

Are you aware that Col. Chesney stated here the other day that in the case of the E. I. R. Co. about four millions had been so spent?—I was not aware, and I am surprised to hear it.

Do you agree with Col. Chesney that the accounts of that company have been kept with great irregularity?—Complaints were made and a better system has been introduced.

Mr. Crawford—What do you understand by "irregularity"?—I mean confusion of accounts.

Mr. Fawcett (after some unimportant questions as to the drawing up of the contracts with the companies)—Don't you think the compromise at last effected was one which illustrates the old adage, "Heads I win and tails you lose?"—I can't say that. I think that Government would have been unable by any other means to establish the important system of railways which exists in India.

But looking upon it simply as a pecuniary transaction between the two parties, what is your opinion of it?—No doubt it was a profitable investment for the shareholders. It was necessary to make it so.

By Mr. J. B. Smith—The arrangement by which 1s. 10d. should be paid in this country for the rupee was expected at the time it was made to be advantageous to the Government, but it has turned out the reverse. I think the loss by it to Government has been about a million and a half, but if you allow me I will put in the precise figures afterwards.

Mr. Smith thought it must be double that, and that the arrangement was the most unprofitable one ever made.

By Mr. Grant Duff—I did not mean the other day to say that the Indian Engineer officers who first controlled the construction of the railways were ignorant of their profession, but simply that they shared with all others in India an inexperience of railway matters. That some of them were men of the highest ability their subsequent career has shown.

The Chairman—Do you recollect anything of the history of the B. B. & C. I. R. Co. with reference to the question that Col. Kennedy, the author of that line, had been the adviser of Lord Dalhousie?—I recollect the proposal he made for the construction of that line.

Did he not consider it very desirable that the line should be constructed not by lump contract, it being his opinion that if that were done the construction would not be costly as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway, and prevail upon Government to adopt his view?—Col. Kennedy was always in favour of what is called the departmental system, but I am not sure that that was the reason advanced for that undertaking.

Do you recollect that it was urged it could be done more economically in that way?—Yes.

And are you aware that the line has turned out the most expensive in India?—One of the most costly.

And it was constructed on the departmental system?—Yes.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Danvers said the first sod of that line was cut in 1856 and the principal terminal station had not yet been constructed. This was due to a difficulty as to fixing the site.

As far as you have observed in the case of English lines they settle that question at the beginning of the work?—Certainly. There has always been a terminal station, but not a proper one.

But after 16 years Government has not been able to determine where the terminal station should be?—No. But it is an exceptional case.

There is great difficulty in carrying on traffic over the Ghauts, and do you know whether Government has ever come to any conclusion as to the most economical and efficient way of carrying on that traffic?—They may agree and then differ again.

How many years was it before Government agreed as to where the terminal station of the G. I. P. Company ought to be? About ten years, was it not?—Yes. No doubt one of the great objections to this system is the double responsibility.

Do you not think it is also an objection to the system, that the local Governments, when appealed to, give an assent to propositions without much reflection because they have been already considered by the railway company, and that the company gives its assent to propositions just because Government has done it, so that practically nobody thinks much about it?—I think such gives a conscientious consideration to the questions brought before it.

Don't you think that the consideration is very much weakened by the fact that the other party has considered it?—It may sometimes have that effect.

And would it not be the same with reference to the Engineers, the Government Engineer assenting because the Company's Engineer has considered the matter and *vice versâ*? In fact, that throughout the whole system there is this oscillation from one to another?—(No answer.)

Mr. Thornton (by Mr. Fawcett)—I differ for the most part from the opinions expressed by Mr. Danvers the other day. Mr. Danvers quoted Lord Dalhousie's opinion in regard to the guarantee system. That opinion was of the nature of a prophecy, and the results show that it has been falsified. But there were one or two things in that quotation which might have carried their own refutation with them. It implies that it is not the proper business of Government to undertake great public works which are mainly intended to be used in connection with private enterprise—that it is desirable that such projects should be undertaken by private individuals or associations. That is a proposition which carries on its own face its refutation. The important thing is that the public should have the use of public works on the lowest possible terms, and they cannot have that if companies make a profit by them. With regard to a despatch of Lord Mayo I think Mr. Danvers overlooked a passage in it (quoted) which shows that he found great fault with the management of the Indian railways. As to the East India line Mr. Danvers considered that a loss of about 2½ millions had been caused in the construction of it by the occurrence of the Mutiny and the consequent loss of material. Make a deduction of, say, 3 millions on that account, and we get the mileage cost of construction reduced from £20,000 to £19,000 and no more. When Mr. Danvers enumerated the important ends gained by the guarantee system, I think those members of the Committee who have sat on boards of direction must have smiled when he gave them credit for giving continuous and undivided attention to the affairs of the company. If the attention paid by the directors be one of the most prominent advantages of the guarantee system, the system is very badly off for advantages. There are one or two men who do a great deal, and the others just yes or no.

The Chairman—Do you think a committee of the Indian Council would give more continuous or undivided attention?—I do not think anything of the kind. I think a committee of the Council would have been a less efficient body for the purpose than a railway board.

I gather from that, that you think a committee of the Council conducts its business very much in the same way as you consider a board of directors does?—I am not responsible as to that.

What other system can there be?—What I say is that, however suitable for the performance of other duties a committee of the India Council may be, it is not suitable for the performance of these particular duties.

By Mr. Fawcett—With regard to what I said in answer to the hon. member for the city (Mr. Crawford) in regard to the drawing up of the contracts I wish to say that I was rather unprepared when I spoke. I had a general impression as to the purport of the contracts, but I had not a distinct recollection of details. Since then I have refreshed my memory. With regard to the payment to be made to the company on the line being taken over by Government, I pointed out that there was an ambiguity in the annuity computation clause as to the rate of interest at which the annuity was to be computed. When the contract with the Madras Irrigation Co. was drawn up in 1863, it appears the doubt had occurred to some one else and the difficulty was got rid of, the words "the mean marketable value of the public obligations" being employed therein. When I used the expression that the contracts were a disgrace to those who drew them up, perhaps I used rather strong language, but I still think it was not altogether undeserved. Hitherto I have spoken only of the slovenliness with which he contracts were drawn up, but there is more that may be said about them. It is not conceivable that any private individual would have promised in return for £100 an annuity of £5 for 99 years, and at the end of that period to give back the whole sum of £100.

The Chairman—Why do you assume that Government did not make the best terms they could?—I ask anyone to judge for himself whether these terms are not worse than could have been got.

Mr. Crawford—In the comparison you draw you forget that in this case Government, in paying back the £100, take up the railway in exchange for it.

Mr. Thornton—That is perfectly true, but Government might have got better terms.

The Chairman—You are taking the view that Government might have proceeded on the system followed by the French Government, viz., of giving an annuity, and at the end of the contract, without further payment, becoming the owner of the railway. But the railway company, or those who negotiated for them, said these terms were not good enough.

Mr. Thornton—I know they said so.

Is it not the practical solution of the question that Government insisted on having a contract in which they would not emancipate the railway companies from their control, that they made an extremely complicated contract in order to secure that control, and had to pay for the embarrassments which they themselves created?—I cannot conceive that these considerations would have weighed in the least with any private capitalist who simply wanted to make a good investment. He would merely ask himself whether the *quid pro quo* was good or not, and inasmuch as I have shown that he was getting in the shape of an annuity for 99 years the full value of his £100, it is fair to suppose that if he had been met with a staunch opposition on the other side he would have given in.

You speak of this as a terminable annuity of £5, but was it not a terminable annuity with all sorts of conditions as to control, disallowing items of expenditure, regulating the rates that were to be charged on the railway, &c., so as to make it a matter of loss where it might otherwise have been a matter of profit to the company, and having the effect of throwing considerable embarrassment into the annuity?—I am quite willing to admit that there must be Government interference, which must be attended with delay and expense and all that kind of thing, but at the same time I cannot see that any of these considerations would weigh with the capitalists. They are quite sure of the 5 per cent. for 99 years.

Mr. Fawcett—And not only so, but if the railway happen to prosper the shareholder may get a great deal more than £5 per annum.

Mr. Thornton—That is what I intended to convey.

By Mr. Fawcett—In the year 1852 the contract with the Madras Railway Co. was entered into, and there again the E. I. Company granted 5 per cent. for 99 years. At that time the interest on the whole bonded debt was 3 per cent. Assuming, though it would not be quite accurate, that that is the rate of interest at which the E. I. Co. could borrow, £157-19-10 would have been required to be paid for an annuity of £5 for 99 years. I say the E. I. Co. could have got the public to subscribe easily £100 on condition of receiving an annuity of £5 for 100 years and no more. And while they could do that easily why did they unnecessarily promise in addition to give back the whole of the £100 at the end of the 99 years? It was a perfectly gratuitous proceeding on their part. No importance whatever was attached to it by the public. The price of the stock did not rise perceptibly at all in consequence. It is impossible to say why they did it Perhaps they did it just because they were asked. I can only suppose the E. I. Co. said to themselves it will be all the same a hundred years hence.

The Chairman—Does it not come to this that the question is whether the Government ought not to have got the money on the best terms they could without reference to the companies?—I should say yes to that certainly, but with reference to the narrower question which we have been considering I say Government did not obtain such terms as they might have obtained.

Mr. Fawcett—You think the contracts are extremely onesided, and that in every case in which they are so it is against the interests of the people of India?—I think so.

Mr. Danvers (by Mr. Fawcett)—I estimate the amount of capital expended or to be expended on lines constructed or sanctioned at £100,300,000. The total amount expended is £90,000,000. The balance is subject to deduction, for from a recent despatch it appears that many of the estimates will be reduced.

Mr. Cross (to Mr. Thornton)—Would you have left the construction of the lines to unguaranteed capital, or would you have advised Government to construct them themselves?—I should have recommended the borrowing of money by Government for the purpose.

Do you think Government would have been in a better position if it had borrowed the hundred millions than it is under the guarantee system?—I think on that point there cannot be a doubt.

Mr. Birley—Was there not an element of hazard which led the companies to demand that high rate of interest?—No doubt there is always an element of hazard in these undertakings.

By Mr. Dickinson—The Government of India are borrowing money at present at 4 per cent. for public works.

Where are they doing that?—You are asking questions which do not come within my department, but I believe they are borrowing money at that rate.

Mr. Fowler—Does not money locked up in any investment yield a higher rate of interest than money in stock which can be realised at any moment?—No doubt, and I allow for that. I say that the fact of the interest on the bonded debt of the E. I. Co. being 3 per cent. shews that they could have borrowed at a lower rate than 5.

BOMBAY.

A BOAT SUNK.—On Saturday a prow, No. 2,354, laden with timber, sunk off Mandvee Bunder.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Last week nearly 700 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—There were thirty-six European vagrants in the Government work-house yesterday.

DACOITY.—It is stated that several of the Gaekwar's sowars were looted a few days ago by a gang of dacoits somewhere near Bhownuggur.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. Newnham, District Judge of Surat, proceeds in the course of the week to Domus on account of the Court

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in his life-time; considers it befitting, as a mark of respect towards him, to perpetuate his memory; and with that object proposes to raise a fund by circulating subscription lists, in its name, among the Zoroastrians of Bombay and outstations,—the money so collected to be deposited in the New Bank of Bombay."

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and carried,—"That for the above purpose, the following gentlemen should form themselves into a committee to act on behalf of this meeting, with power to add to their number, and to appoint its own secretary and treasurer; that, after the fund has been collected, it should be left entirely to the committee to determine the form which the proposed memorial should take; and that, after having concluded their labours in connection with the memorial, the committee should give a full account thereof through the newspapers." (Here follows a long list of members of the committee.)

In seconding and proposing the above resolutions respectively, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia spoke of the claims of the deceased gentleman to the gratitude and respect of all classes of people. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee also spoke at some length, remarking that, considering the respect so widely entertained for the late Mr. Rustomjee, he thought the attendance at the meeting was very small. He believed, however, that the number of those present could form no criterion to the respect universally felt for the deceased gentleman, and that the smallness of the attendance was probably due to insufficient notice. There could be no question, nevertheless, that all who were absent would join as heartily in the object of the meeting as did those who were present. All classes had benefited by the deceased gentleman's liberality; and Hindus and Mussulmans as well as others were grateful to him for his benefactions. He (Mr. Dadabhoy) thought that other classes of people, if they had been invited, would have joined heartily in the movement of the Parsees to do honour to Mr. Rustomjee's memory. He would venture to say that Mr. Rustomjee, like his noble father, made the best use of his wealth. There is a dignity in the possession of wealth peculiarly its own; and the deceased gentleman had, by a judicious dispensation of his bounty, shown how thoroughly he appreciated it.

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama explained, in reference to a remark made by the last speaker, that several Hindu gentlemen had expressed a wish to co-operate with this meeting. Their wish could not, however, be acceded to, as the committee intended to associate Mr. Rustomjee's name with a certain Parsee religious or charitable institution. If, however, the Hindu gentlemen called another meeting for themselves, this committee would gladly co-operate with them.

It was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, and carried unanimously,—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel and to the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for having so zealously initiated the movement, and for having made the preliminary arrangements for holding a public meeting."

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Capadia said he could think of no better mode of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee than—as suggested by Dustoor Pesootanjee—by adding his name to the long roll of the names of kings and heroes which are mentioned in certain Parsee prayers. He suggested to the committee the idea of building a large fire-temple in the Corinthian or Gothic style.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BOMONJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia Testimonial was held on Friday afternoon at Sankersett House, Gowalia Tank—Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel in the chair.

Mr. Venayekrao J. Sunkersett explained that the object of convening the meeting was to determine what form the testimonial in honour of the late lamented citizen Mr. Bomonjee Wadiajee should take. He (Mr. Bomonjee) died in 1852, and in order to perpetuate his memory amongst his fellow-countrymen, a subscription was set on foot. The prospectus set forth two objects, namely, a drinking fountain and a scholarship; but it would now rest with the meeting to decide as to the disposal of the funds. The municipal authorities had been in correspondence with Mr. Venayekrao, requesting that the fund should be devoted to the cost of completing the fountain in Elphinstone Circle, and stating that a tablet would be placed in the name of the late Mr. Bomonjee, and that every facility would be given to the general public for free access to the drinking fountain. It, however, rested with the gentlemen present to decide whether or not this proposal should be accepted. Mr. Venayekrao then submitted a statement of account of the subscriptions already collected, which, together with accumulations of interest, amounted to Rs. 12,802-1-4. It now rested with the meeting to decide what should be done with the money.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee wished to know what Mr. Venayekrao had to say in regard to a sum of Rs. 6,000, alleged to be due to the Municipality as a contribution towards the Elphinstone Circle.

Mr. Venayekrao produced the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Arthur Crawford, and stated that he had not given any undertaking to the Municipality to contribute any sum from the testimonial fund, and that he had declined to make himself responsible in any way on behalf of the subscribers.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee then proposed, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee Bannajee, and it was carried unanimously—That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to collect further subscriptions, and afterwards to decide on the best mode of disposing of the funds with the object of perpetuating the memory in Bombay of the late Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadiajee, Esq.:—Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Venayekrao Jugguunathjee Sunkersett, Varjivundas Mahdeodas, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee; and that the sum of Rs. 12,802-1-4, being the total amount of funds belonging to the testimonial, be deposited in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Venayekrao Jugguunathjee Sunkersett, Varjivundas Mahdeodas, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.

A suggestion was made that Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee should be requested to act as honorary secretary, but it was ultimately decided to leave his nomination to the committee.

Proposed by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Venayekrao Jugguunathjee Sunkersett for his exertions hitherto on behalf of the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia Testimonial Fund.

Mr. Venayekrao said he did not think he deserved any thanks, as he had done nothing but his duty as a citizen.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE DINNER TO THE SAILORS.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus describes the dinner to the sailors:—

"Now I believe there are some things which we don't do very well in this tight little island—Municipality meetings, for instance, and the cotton trade; and since speech is so free, we claim fully all the credit our incompetence deserves. But we can entertain thirteen hundred men to dinner without a hitch, and satisfy each valiant appetite with good food and drink without delays, crowding, or accidental stint. Ask Spiers and Pond, or any of the great refreshment contractors, their opinion on this faculty, or recall your experiences of the confusion of the last big dinner at which you assisted in England, and I think you will allow it is something to have learned. The committee of the affair took great pains with every detail; they were not limited as to funds, and they had the most liberal ideas. On lauding at the bunder the men formed in column and marched to the tents preceded by a band, and were met half-way by another playing appropriate tunes. There they took their seats at the long lines of tables, each man finding by his plate a slab of tobacco, dark and full-flavoured, a pipe, and two cigars. The tables were covered with meats, which of course were cold, and there was an abundance of salads of sorts lumped by Jack under the broad designation of 'grass.' I have seen a great many jolly dinners; I have many a time watched men's faces gather that shining glow which is the result of good food, and drink fully enjoyed; but never before have I witnessed anything so frankly and heartily convivial as yesterday afternoon's dinner. The men are in a high state of discipline—perhaps just now at the top of their training; but orderly as was their sitting down, and somewhat taken aback, as they confessed to being at first, by the general appearance of the spread and its concomitants, they speedily thawed, and under the irresistible influence of these good creatures, meat and drink, waxed delightfully sympathetic, and there were many really charming and clever turns of broad speech which never in my hearing lapsed into coarseness. While hewing at a sucking-pig, one does not ordinarily ask one's next neighbour to 'lay hold of the beggar's rudder while I cuts his 'ed off;' but it really seemed a most rational thing to do, for obviously a pig's tail is made to be laid hold of. The speeches were brief, and the toasts were passed along by the help of the boatswain's pipe and his thunderous voice."

INDIAN ITEMS.

DENGUE FEVER AT DACCA.—This epidemic appears to be spreading throughout Dacca. We have been informed that it has made its appearance in a family residing in the heart of the city.—*Bengal Times*, May 1.

OFFICIAL CHANGES AT DACCA.—We noticed in a late issue that Sir William Herschel being compelled to leave Dacca temporarily, on account of ill health, Mr. A. Abercrombie has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of this division. We now understand that Mr. Garrett, who was Collector of Monghyr, arrived here yesterday, and took charge of the Judge's office, pending the arrival of Mr. Cornell, when Mr. Garrett will be additional Judge of this division.—*Ibid.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount, but the 3 per cent. margins on Government Securities were lowered all round.—*Englishman*, May 4.

CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—The following was issued by the Judges of the above Court yesterday: "Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the great prevalence of sickness from dengue-fever and the absence of a number of the officers and bailiffs of the Court, great inconvenience is found in serving the processes of the Court. It is therefore ordered that until further notice summonses will be made returnable in 14 instead of 7 days."—*Ibid.*

A SKELETON IN THE PATH.—As a party of Ooty sportsmen were returning from shooting on Saturday last, they saw portions of a human skeleton at the roadside near where the old and new Pykarra roads meet. The skull and vertebræ were left, but the other parts had disappeared. It would be well if some enquiry were made as to how these remains got there.—*South of India Observer*, May 2.

A RHINOCEROS' FIGHT.—The two rhinoceroses in the Lalbagh so far asserted themselves the other day as to have a fight on a small scale, neither doing the other much harm. Unfortunately however one of the emus which was placidly looking over the railing waiting to see probably with no little curiosity how the fight would end came in for the worst of it, and was ripped open by one of the belligerents who certainly did not care to recognise or respect the rights of neutrals. The wound was afterwards sewn up, and the bird we believe is now in a state of general convalescence, and in fact is no much the worse for the accident.—*Bangalore Herald.*

MUNNIPORE POLITICAL AGENT.—The appointment of Colonel Mowbray Thompson to the Political Agency at Munnipore has not been received with unqualified satisfaction. A far more popular, and, as many suggest, a better qualified successor to General Nuthall might have been found. Colonel Thompson is acknowledged to be a splendid military leader, a brave, determined and meritorious public servant; but it is gravely questioned whether Government has consulted the best interest of the frontier, in selecting him to fill a post demanding such peculiar fitness in its incumbent as that of Munnipore. We can, at this moment, name but one man whose nomination would have been hailed as the most suitable, all things considered. Mr. Daly, the District Superintendent of Police, is the officer whose selection would have been widely approved. He is a capital linguist, is well acquainted with this part of the country, and has given undoubted proofs of cool daring and great resource in moments of danger, and, if his administrative capacity equals, in any degree, his many superior qualifications, we cannot but think that Government has, in disappointing the expectations of the Cachar public, unwisely overlooked the claims of a really worthy officer and competent candidate.—*Bengal Times.*

THE VAKEELS OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—We hear that the application lately made by the vakeels of the High Court to be allowed to plead on the Original Side will very shortly be argued before a full bench. Mr. Paul, as the Advocate General, will represent the Bar, and the vakeels will be represented by Baboo Unnoda Persaud Bannerjee, the Senior Government Pleader. Mr. Woodroffe has also been engaged to appear on behalf of the Mooktears.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN ATROCIOUS CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—The Kirwee, Bundlecund, correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, among other items of news, furnishes the following account of a most atrocious case of child murder:—"A most diabolical case of child murder has been reported from Rajahpore station. A man having seduced a young female, he was at loss how to dispose of the infant, the result of their illicit intercourse. It appears that this heartless brute at first determined to throw the child into the river Jumna, but being prevented by his parents, he next resolved to dash out its brains, which he heartlessly did. Now came the hitch regarding the disposal of the body, and this difficulty he got over, apparently with satisfaction to himself, by placing it in a lane between the house of two neighbours on whom he wished to throw the onus of the blame. But Mr. Visiting Inspector Seth, who was deputed to the spot, was a little too sharp for the young man and his 'fertile expedients,' and the result of his investigation has traced the crime to the real culprit. The woman, seeing that there was no hope of escape, committed suicide by hanging herself. Her lover stands charged for culpable homicide and the parents of both for abetment; it is also thought that the former will also be brought up for abetment of suicide."

NEW PRESIDENCY COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.—We are glad to observe from a letter, published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, from the Government of Bengal to the Director of Public Instruction, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has, after all, accorded his sanction to the construction of a new building for the Presidency College. After full inquiry and personal examination, it appears to His Honor that not only is the present accommodation of the Presidency College totally inadequate to so great and flourishing an institution, but that in reality there is no college building at all, the classes being accommodated partly in the school buildings and partly in a hired house; and seeing how great an engine is this college in the education and development of the natives of Bengal, and how great a hold it has on the interests and affections of the highly enlightened native community in and about Calcutta, His Honor has come to the conclusion that he is justified in building a new college.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SALT REVENUE IN BENGAL.—In an explanation furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the course of the debate on the income-tax, we understood Mr. Campbell to say that an alleged decrease in the salt revenue was probably referable to the abandonment of the salt manufacture by Government—an explanation which itself required to be explained. Mr. Campbell certainly did say, if we heard him aright, that in consequence of the cessation of the Government manufacture, imports had greatly increased during the period of the alleged decrease. If he did not say this, or something else to the same effect, his language could have had no relevancy to the complaints which had been made of the oppressive character of the salt-duty. We find from the Board's annual report that the proceeds from the sales of old Government salt were less in 1870-71 than they had been in the previous year by Rs. 6,02,302; but this fact has nothing to do with the consumption of imported salt by the people. So far, moreover, from there having been any increase in the importations of salt during 1870-71, we find from the Board's report that, owing to the unusually large stocks of previously imported salt which were in store at the beginning of the year, the salt importations of 1870-71 showed the large decrease of 1,943,102 maunds. —*Ibid.*

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on 2nd April, Private Thomas Gleeson, 107th Regiment, was charged, with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dum-Dum, on the 9th March 1872, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant James Colahan, 107th Regiment, the said Sergeant James Colahan being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Lord Napier has desired that the sentence shall take effect in India.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 8th April.

THE New Year has commenced, and many Governors of Provinces are expected to arrive at Cabul for the settlement of their accounts of the past year. Khodai Nazar Khan, Governor of Ghuzni, will shortly reach Cabul.

Many of the farmers of Government revenue have sustained great loss last year; consequently, no person has this year accepted leases, and many estates are still remaining without being leased.

Stamps for bonds, deeds of legal sale, and other documents have been lately prepared by order of the Ameer, and such stamps will be fixed at one per cent. on value.

Many of the men of the Cabul troops had gone on leave in winter; majority of them have returned and others will return shortly.

It was mentioned in the Diary of 28th March 1872 that the Ameer had spoken about the adoption of the Koorum route. His Highness lately communicated with traders to select the Koorum route for the journey of kafilas, and said that if carriage was insufficient on the route, His Highness would appoint one thousand Government camels and ponies for this purpose. The Ameer pays much attention to this matter; a report will be submitted as soon as any suitable measures are adopted.

FLOODS AT VELLORE.

FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

By telegrams from the Sub-Collector of Vellore, dated May 2nd and 3rd, we learn that there was a heavy storm at Vellore on the 2nd instant, when all the tanks were breached and the lines were washed away. Four hundred lives were lost. The authorities had organised relief houses for the destitute, and yesterday the floods were subsiding.—*Madras Times*, May 4.

THE CYCLONE AT MADRAS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(*Madras Athenæum*, May 4.)

THE total number of vessels wrecked in the late gale was twenty-six, consisting of nine English ships, eight native barques, three brigs, one schooner, and five dhonies. The total number of lives lost is not yet known by the Marine authorities, owing to some of the rescued sailors having been sent away to the Fort, others being taken away by their friends, and some more going to the General Hospital for treatment. The surviving commanders of the wrecked vessels will attend the Master Attendant's Office to-day and give a correct number of their crew that have been saved. The whole line of beach from the north to the south was railed off and a large number of police constables deputed to watch the goods and other property landed from the wrecks. His Excellency the Governor yesterday morning again visited the beach where the wrecked vessels were lying. We learn that on the morning previous to the storm Captain Crowther, the Deputy Master Attendant, issued a circular to the commanders of all the English vessels in the roads, to the effect that the periodical season of uncertain weather on this coast had arrived and cautioned them to keep their ships as much as possible prepared in every respect for standing to sea, at short notice, should the necessity arise for doing so, and in the meanwhile requested them to stay at night on board their respective ships and also remain by them as much as possible, until the uncertain period had fairly passed over. The captains of the vessels met at the Master Attendant's Office in the evening, and they, together with the Master Attendant and his deputies, consulted the barometer and sympiesometer and were unanimously of opinion that the weather was not threatening. At twelve o'clock at midnight the barometer fell, and an hour after there being a certain change in the weather Captain Crowther repaired to the Marine Office and together with the other deputies made the usual night signals and watched the movement of the vessels. Half an hour later a native barque broke from her anchorage and struck against the pier, and caused a gap about one hundred and fifty feet wide. The other native crafts and English vessels followed in succession.

The following is a list of the native vessels that were wrecked in the storm of Thursday. The list of the English vessels was given by us yesterday:—

	Tons.
Brig Sundaree	225
Barque Shristeenamoorthy	443
Dhoney Chenganey Amen	98
Brig Jagaand Prasad	189
Brig Strivenkataveraloo	290
Schooner Strivenkataveraloo	83
Brig Strivenhatavaraloo	403
Barque Streeramaloo	289
Dhoney Streeramaloo	149
Brig Panch	154
Brig Hydroos	75
Dhoney Streesunkaroyputtaby Ramasawmy ...	178
Barque Sreveragasawmy	265
Do. Amirdavalle	207
Dhony M tta Comaney	141
Barque Hydrose	249
Dhony Augsia Paravanasavaram	127
Barque Veeravaudayaswmy	227
Dhoney Moothoocomarasawmy	188

The loss of cargo we learn has been considerable. The Hotspur had 1,291 bales of cotton; 2,853 bags, 341 cases and 41 casks of coffee; 27 chests of indigo; 83 bales of skin; 11 bales of hide; 374 packets of ground nuts; 1,841 packets of myrobolams; 847 packets of nux vomica, 597 bags of saltpetre; 6,385 pieces of redwood and 21,000 buffaloe horns. The Burlington had 1,361 bales of cotton; 69 chests of indigo; 2,903 bags of sugar; 156 bales of skins, 95 bales of hides; 1,789 packets myrobolams; 334 bags of turmeric; 426 bags of ground nuts; 23 trunks of Madras handkerchiefs and 7,838 pieces of redwood. The John Scott had on board 5,855 pieces of redwood, and the Armenian 5,847 pieces of redwood and 1 case of wine, &c. The Sir Robert Seppings had 1,068 bags of rice and 90 hhds. of oil. The Kingdom of Belgium had 5 cases of paper.

THE HOTSPUR.

The sea was sufficiently calm yesterday morning to permit the removing of the cargo from the several wrecks. The Hotspur unfortunately has been imbedded so deep in the sand and the waves break with such violence over her that there is little hope of clearing her just now. We are glad to state that of the rest of the crew of the Hotspur eight men were taken off safely from the wreck on Thursday night and the remaining thirteen yesterday morning. One unfortunate lad was washed off the wreck about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery in Fort St. George received injuries while rescuing the crew on Thursday. One had his arm broken and another his leg broken, and both of them are now under treatment in the General Hospital. Others received slight injuries. Yesterday, nineteen of the surviving sailors were sent by the Master Attendant to the General Hospital to be kept there under treatment. We are informed that from 30 to 40 seamen are missing from the several wrecks and none of their bodies have turned up anywhere as yet. Six photographs of the beach in its present condition were taken yesterday by Messrs. Nicholas and Curths. The flag-staff of the Master Attendant's Office has been blown down by the storm.

DAMAGES DURING THE LATE STORM.

The storm has caused great damage to buildings and gardens. A portion of the slate roofing of Patcheappah's Hall has been blown off. Several cocoanut trees and other large trees have been uprooted and the Agri-Horticultural Garden has suffered considerable damage. The third storey of Government House has also, we learn, been somewhat seriously injured.

THE "MONGOLIA" IN THE LATE GALE.

The following information furnished by Captain A.E. Barlow, of the s. s. Mongolia, has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. DeSalis, the Agent of the P. and O. Company:—

"Since leaving Galle, we have had very bad weather, and have been obliged to heave to twice. Tuesday night and Wednesday morning it blew one of the heaviest gales I have seen for sometime, commencing at S. E and working round to S.W. when it moderated. I was then twenty miles E.S.E. of Madras. We have sustained no damage except that some sails and one boat were washed away yesterday (2nd instant) evening. I passed the Orissa of Greenock dismasted with only fore and mainmast and bowsprit. I asked if they wanted assistance, which they declined. They appeared to be repairing damages. The Orissa was then fifty miles east of Madras. The Mongolia left Galle at 7 A.M. on the 29th ultimo, and arrived here at 6 A.M. to-day."

MURDER OF MR. HAYWARD THE TRAVELLER.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

A SMALL party of Pathan travellers were slowly pacing northward up a wild hill road by a hitherto unknown river in the hills far to the north of Peshawur. On their way they met travellers from the north, and as is usual with all Afghan hillmen stopped and had a chat about the latest news. The travellers from the north had news which even among those wild clans appears to have been considered sensational. They said that far up to the north-east among the hills about ten days journey off a *Sahib* had made his appearance attended by eight servants. He had come all the way from a country to the east called Cashmere, and he had come up through Yassin and was crossing the hills to go to Badakshan. When he reached a place called Ooshgoon, he was attacked by certain hill men, and he with his party were foully murdered, one only escaping. The *Sahib* had gold with him worth about Rs. 4,000 and he had also some curious guns and pistols such as had never been seen there before and many other strange instruments. His name was said to be "Hawel Sahib." We need scarcely trouble to interpret this for our readers as "Hayward Sahib," the manner of whose death has been wrapt up in so much suspicion and obscurity that we are glad to receive any information regarding it. The information now before us is that which Major Montgomerie's sapper accumulated almost accidentally while travelling in disguise through Chitral. We do not propose at this time to comment upon it but to stick as closely to the text, and give the account of the disastrous affair as the hillmen told it to the sapper.

Hayward Sahib came up from Ghilghit to Yassin. He had once been that way before, and had made friends with the chiefs and given them presents. After leaving Yassin he pursued his journey northward to a place called Ooshgoom or Warchagaum. Just as he was leaving his camping ground here early in the morning, or as some say, when he was asleep here, some sixty men threw themselves upon his party and killed Hayward and seven of his servants, only one escaping. How the one escaped is not related. This account was given to the sapper by the *murderer* who at the time of the sapper's arrival was sitting in open durbar a prime favourite of the Badshah of Chitral! This throws a peculiar light on the transaction, for, as is well known, the public impression has been that the murderer Mir Walli had been execrated by the hill men, and forced to become a miserable outcast skulking for his life. It is only right to give his own account of the affair. Says Mir Walli—

"I was in no way inclined to quarrel with Hayward saheb, for I had seen him on a former occasion while he was travelling through our country when we interchanged civilities and presents, and parted good friends; but on this latter occasion of his travelling through the country he was forcibly pressing coolies and other people to carry his baggage from stage to stage on his way into Badakshan, besides taking supplies of food for his followers from the villagers by force, and several complaints from the zemindars reached me to this effect. On Hayward saheb coming up to the village where I was, I remonstrated with him and advised him not to act as he was acting towards the people, whereupon the saheb turned round on me and abused me, telling me that this country did not belong to us but to the English, and altogether his attitude on the occasion was very violent, so much so that I feared his using personal violence to myself, and in consequence I kept quiet. The saheb encamped for that night near the place I was, but towards morning I sent some sixty men to a place a little distance ahead called Ooshgoom, with orders to wait in ambush for the saheb and his party, and on their way thence to fall upon them and kill them—which they did, killing Hayward saheb and seven of his servants."

When the Badshah heard of the murder he declared he would punish Mir Walli, who fled to the hills, but soon came back, and was received with honour, while the Badshah himself participated in the spoils of the saheb and constantly carried about one of Hayward's guns even in durbar and to the place of prayer. The hill people told the sapper that he was a great hypocrite and assuredly planned or knew of the murder himself—a story which is not unlikely, as it was known that he had before planned a most deliberate and cruel murder of some sepoys from British regiments who were making their way through the country. This Badshah from the account given seems to be a most thorough budmash, no family is safe from him, and he makes his chief revenue by catching kafirs, or even his subjects if he cannot do better and selling them into slavery. The sapper had the firm conviction that he was the instigator of the murder of the party. It is a sort of satisfaction to know that Mir Walli suffered a sort of compensation for his life of crime. As he was coming back over the range between Budakshan and Chitral a horse kicked him on the leg and fractured the bone between the ancle and knee. He had not the opportunity of getting the bone set and was obliged to travel with it in the greatest agony. Months past but the bone was still unset, and wh en the scoundrel moved, or writhed in agony, bye-standers could hear the ends of the broken bone actually *grating* on each other. Some day or other, if he has not yet met his just fate, he may be recognised by this twisted foot and lameness.

HUSBAND-FARMING IN BENGAL.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

WE have read with pious horror the proceedings of English baby-farmers, and the sight on the other hand of the picture of prize-babies in all the fulness of infantine corpulence, delights us exceedingly. But is it known to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries that there is in this country a system of farming quite of another description? We allude to husband-farming. Not exactly that young ladies of the girl-of-the-period school (Indian girls of the period are fast growing up, like cabbages, among the grafts of certain districts) send their better-halves into the establishment of Miss Scroggs to be flogged and famished, and bundled away in brown paper when they have given up the ghost. But many of our millionaires, in Bengal at least, do keep a farming establishment, just as Sir Salar Jung keeps his stud, for the purpose of taming and training husbands to their dear daughters. The custom in plain language is simply this. When a millionaire, say a zemindar, who has got more "family-honour" about him than he has got brains in his head, happens to have many daughters, grand-daughters, and great-grand-daughters, all living with him in the same house, according to our sweet system of joint family, he does not allow these young ladies, when they are married, to go to their husband's houses. How can they be suffered to carry away the glory of their father's family into the alien and obscure regions of their husbands' home? Consequently their husbands are brought to them, and kept for ever within the domestic fold of the rich man, there to fatten, and breathe the atmosphere of nobility. When the whole generation of daughters and grand-daughters are married, and our patriarchical millionaire often lives to witness that happy conclusion, there is of course a corresponding generation of sons-in-law, all of whom must be kept within the house. They must bid farewell to their own father and mother, to their own home and kindred, and enter into the solemn contract of selling their body and soul for the behoof of the great man's daughters. As a rule, therefore, young men of inferior circumstances, and no education, can be only got to submit to these conditions, for why should those who have one grain of manliness or common-sense in them stoop to the humiliation? The consequence is, that in rich families, one always meets with a number of puppyish, unmannerly, underbred youths, imported fresh from the Mofussil, extravagantly dressed, uneducated and idle, whom one may at once point out as the *Jamaye* Baboos, or sons-in-law to the family. The sons and members of the house despise them, the servants disobey and often ridicule them, everybody plays tricks at their expense, and even their wives, for whom they suffer all this, are frequently ashamed of them.

Babu Denobundhoo Mitter, in a farce which he has written, has most effectively depicted the sufferings of these poor domesticated husbands. The book, barring its occasional indecencies, which might have been well left out without the least harm either to the plot or effect, is written with Babu Denobundhoo's usual genius and exquisite sense of humour. It is called *Jamaye Barrick*, the barrack for sons-in-law, or the quarter generally assigned to these distinguished gentlemen in rich families. The barrack is a law and dingy hall, somewhat, we presume, in the form of a pauper hospital, where several *charpoys* are arranged in rows. The sons-in-law of the millionaire sleep there. They are never allowed to visit their wives except by tickets which are occasionally and alphabetically issued to them and carefully examined by the Durwan, before they are admitted into the bedrooms of the great man's daughters. When admitted there they cannot easily approach the high-born damsels, because the opium and the *gunje* which they smoke make them too odoriferous for the tender noses of their better-halves, who either kick them out of bed altogether, or pour a bottle of rose-water and lavender-water on their heads before they suffer them to enter the curtain. The whole establishment is under the control of a maid-servant, with two assistants, who feed the inmates of the barrack, and manage the farm according to the orders of the august mistress of the house.

It does sometimes happen that the young lady takes umbrage at the treatment which her husband sets in the hands of her brothers or their servants, and urges him to show some independence. In that case he is either turned out of the house, or let loose upon the world alone, or the rich man leaves him some property wherewith he sets himself afloat in life. Husbands thus farmed and domesticated, when they grow up to be elderly men, and when after the death of the *Kurta* the joint family breaks up, gain a most mischievous influence upon the younger members, and do no end of evil in the long run. Their children almost spontaneously grow into an inferior breed, and the current of demoralization runs from father to son through many generations. All our countrymen know the extent of this evil, why do they not root it out?

LORD LONSDALE.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

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